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THE FIRST GERMAN ACROSS THE MEUSE.

Under the Belgian Forts at Vise, German Regiments Were Almost Annihilated and Their Bridges Were Destroyed As They Were Built. This Soldier Finally Crossed the River But Afterward Had to Retire to His Own Lines Clinging to a Plank. He Was Rewarded with the Iron Cross.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

THE WAR SITUATION

Up to and Including October 25, 1914.

DISCARDING all the reports except the official ones, the confusing conflict of testimony which so bewilders many readers largely disappears. It is not always easy to reconcile the reports given out by the contending powers on a particular day, but at the end of the week, looking over them as a whole, they straighten out. Most of the apparent conflict is caused by the natural impulse to emphasize one's own advantages and the natural reluctance to dwell on the enemy's, and this leads in a given day to a conflict which vanishes when the bulletins are put together at the end of several days and compared.

The New German Move

THUS it is evident that the German emphasis, laid from the first on the fighting in the northwest, was correctly placed. It represented, as the French saw and admitted toward the close of the week, a new offensive movement by the Germans, a great attack on the French left wing. On Friday the French War Office summed up the situation as the making of a new effort by the Germans along most of their front, and particularly between the North Sea and the Oise. The attacking troops, the French said, consisted of new organizations, composed of men recently drilled, some of them very young and others of middle age, and with staffs drawn from various parts of the German Army.

This great battle has assumed a spectacular character in the extreme northwest, where ships have become prominently engaged in a land battle. The Germans, naturally, have little to say about this aspect of the case, an aspect much to their disadvantage; they did report on Wednesday that their artillery had put a British torpedo boat out of action.

The Germans had from the first a good deal to say about the fighting to the west of Lille. They reported advances there and in the Argonne Forest and to the south of Dixmude; and on Saturday they announced that they had succeeded in crossing the Yser Canal "with great forces" in the north, though the fighting continued to be severe in the district around it.

The tone of the French reports at the end of the week confirmed the impression of German success on the whole made by the German bulletins, for the War Office said, "It is a question of inevitable fluctuations in the line of combat, which, however, maintains itself as a whole." The French continued through the week to lay much emphasis on the fighting near La Bassee. The great German attack must have developed in its full strength on Wednesday, for on that day the French spoke of a violent battle along the whole line.

The French speak of advances during the week, but there is nothing to indicate that they were of the same character as the German advances—that is,

incidents of a new offensive movement with a definite plan. The character of the fighting was desperate and stubborn, as is shown by the Germans' almost gratuitous use of the word "slow" in describing many of their advances, and by such expressions in the French reports as this on Monday, telling of the fighting from La Bassee to Ablain St. Nazaire: "We are advancing from house to house in these localities."

Ships Fight an Army

THE only English announcements had to do with the fighting on the North Sea, and they more than made up for the German taciturnity concerning this battle of warships and land forces. On Wednesday the British Press Bureau gave an idea of the character of the fighting in Belgium, saying that for the last four days the Belgian Army had been in the trenches holding a line of eighteen and a half miles against heavy odds, sometimes making successful counter-attacks.

The British Admiralty explained that the entrance of warships into the land battle was made at the request of the allied commanders. The Secretary of the Admiralty described the ships participating as a flotilla mounting a large number of powerful long-range guns, and said that it came into action on Monday, the day after the request was made. It supported the left of the Belgian Army and fired against the right of the German attack, which the ships, by their position, were able to enfilade.

The Germans trained their heavy guns on the vessels, but "owing to the superior range of the British artillery practically no damage has been done." This statement was made on Thursday, the same day that the Germans reported disabling a British torpedo boat. The word "practically" disposes of the suspicion that either side is concealing the facts, and suggests that the disablement of the boat was only temporary.

The Admiralty credited three monitors with being "particularly well suited" to this rather novel form of operation. The flotilla kept up its enfilading bombardment without intermission from Monday to Thursday, the date of the announcement, and the naval balloons which conducted the observations reported that the fire was well directed and heavy, and inflicted substantial losses. The commander of this flotilla is Rear Admiral the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood.

On Friday the Germans sent a submarine against the British ships, and she sent torpedoes against them without avail. On the same day Admiral Hood opened fire on the German batteries near Ostend, an attack which the German bulletin describes as "without reason."

The Russian Victory

HERE can be no doubt whatever that the German attack on the Russian centre resulted in a Russian victory and that the Germans are now retiring. The Russian reports of the nature of the retirement are conservative and show no hasty disposition to call it a rout; but

they speak of such things as the Germans being forced back forty-one miles at one point, of their offering "feeble resistance" to their pursuers at another, and of their making a stand at another. The German attempt on Warsaw and the Russian centre ended in defeat, though probably not in disaster.

It was on Wednesday that the issue of the battle became known and the Russians announced a "final repulse" and retreat of the Germans. On this day the Russians paused to sum up the whole situation and explain what had happened in this cloudy theatre of war, where so little has been made known that not until the news of Warsaw's danger was published was it really known that any serious fighting was going on there.

The Russians said, in their explanation, that the battle now going on extended along a front of over 260 miles, from the River Bzura to the Carpathians. This will give an idea of the immensity of the eastern struggle, for vast as this battle front is it does not begin to represent the whole of the region where hostile armies face each other; it describes only the battle now being conducted by and against the Russian centre and left. The River Bzura, its northernmost point, is far south of the northern border of Poland, and away north even of this the East Prussian scene of conflict lies.

The Russians went on to explain that this battle line was the result of manoeuvres undertaken by them, thereby confirming the impression that their retreat from the advanced positions they had taken was for strategic reasons. With the beginning of the German advance the Russians determined to concentrate their forces to meet it, and for that reason drew in their advanced posts. Some army corps had to march 130 miles to the rear in order to get in the positions allotted them.

"The marches," said the announcement, "had to be carried out under continuous rain, when the roads became converted into quagmires, the water in the rivers rose, and valleys were turned into swamps." The Russians say that the German advance "began with great dash," and, reading between the lines, one can see that it must have assumed an irresistible and overwhelming character which made necessary the immediate concentration of the Russians to meet it. In this state of things the victories reported by the Austrians seem to have been mere attacks on the rear of this marching army, withdrawing to the point of concentration.

The Russians completed their concentration by the middle of October, despite all the difficulties described, and by that time the Germans had got within striking distance of Warsaw and occupied and entrenched the left bank of the Vistula. It must have been at this time that the American Consul startled the world, which had been in ignorance of these operations, by cabling for instructions in case Warsaw should fall.

Then the Russians, on Oct. 13, began to advance. The Germans tried to hold them back by counter-attacks, but failed, and on the left the Russian cavalry outflanked them. The battle lasted seven days, and on Oct. 20 the Germans evacuated their fortified positions and retreated, with the Russians in pursuit.



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH AT BATTICE, BELGIUM, COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY SHELLS.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



BELGIANS DRIVEN INTO HOLLAND AFTER THE FALL OF ANTWERP.
They Were Disarmed by the Dutch and in Accordance With International Law Cannot Re-enter the Present Conflict.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



**BRITISH NAVAL BRIGADE RUNNING TO SHELTER IN THEIR TRENCHES ON THE LIERRE ROAD
BEFORE ANTWERP AS THE ENEMY'S SHELLS HAVE FOUND THEIR RANGE.**
(Photo (C) 1914, by The New York Times.)



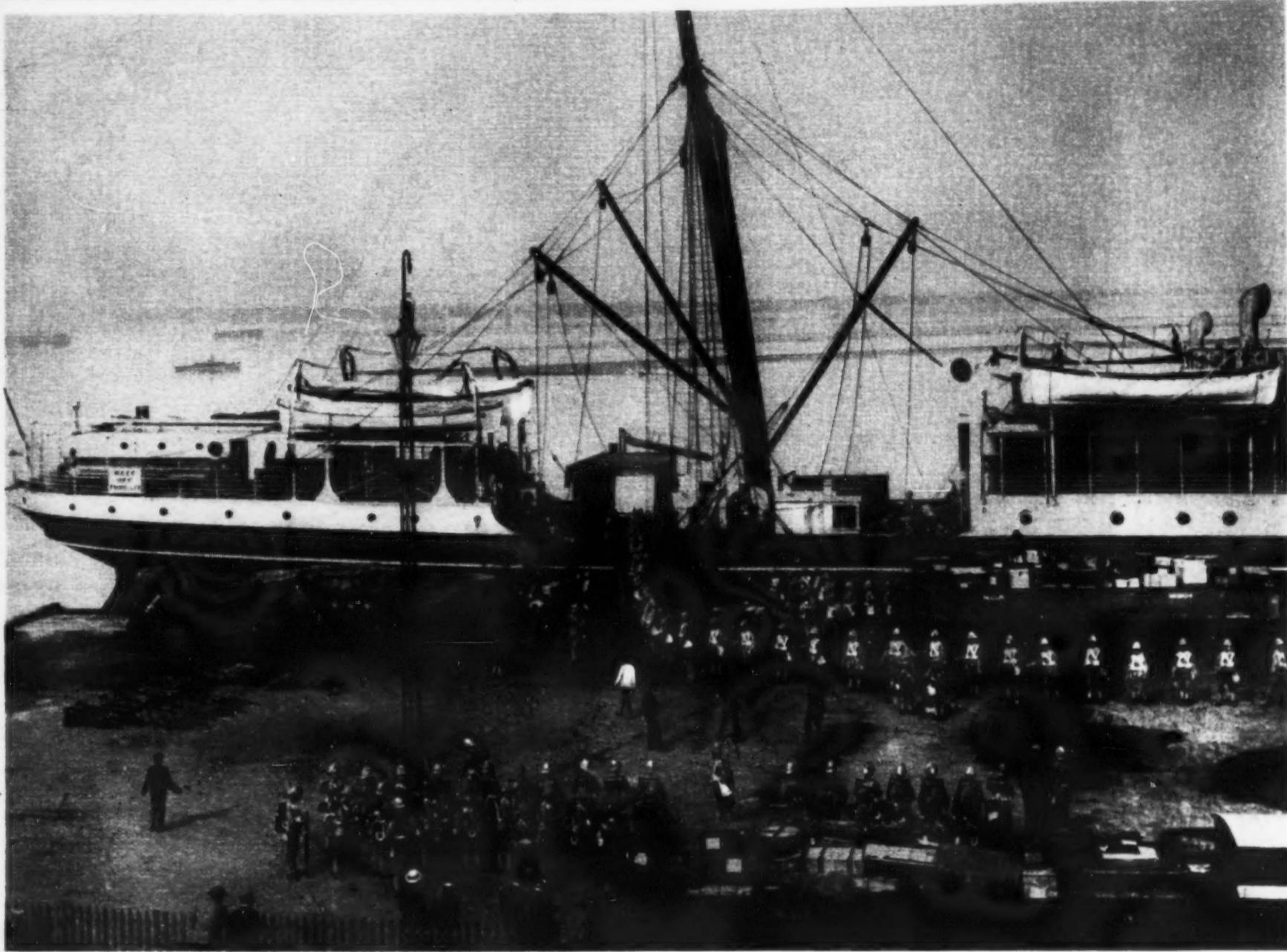
GERMANS OCCUPYING ANTWERP PAUSE TO LOOK UPON THE EFFECT OF THEIR SHELLS ON A CHURCH IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

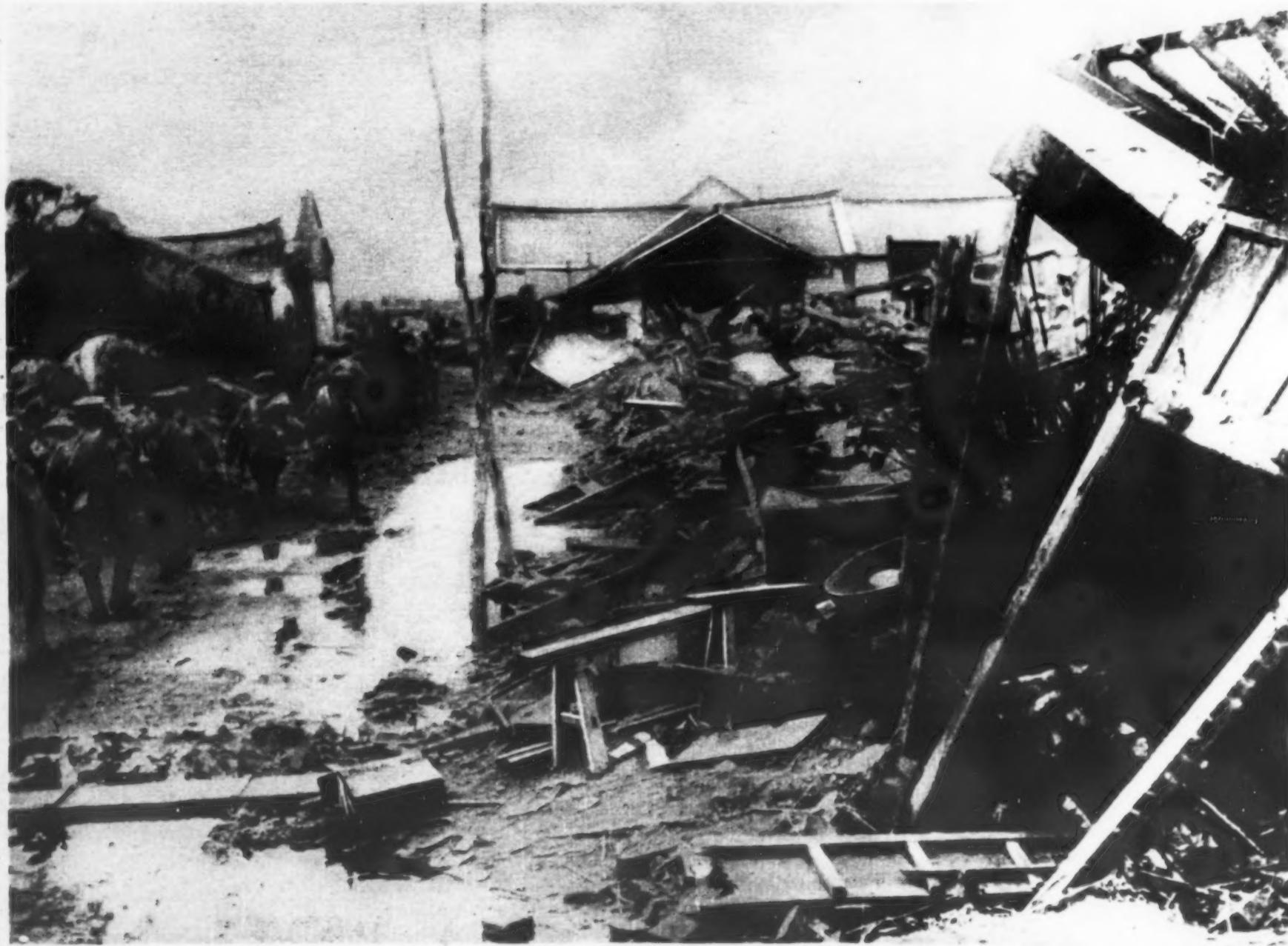


THE RAILWAY TUNNEL AT HOMBOURG BLOCKED BY THE BELGIANS BUT AFTERWARD REOPENED BY THE GERMAN ENGINEER CORPS.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



TROOPS FROM ENGLAND TO QUELL THE BOER UPRISING ARRIVING IN SOUTH AFRICA.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



THE JAPANESE ADVANCE UPON TSING-TAU WAS IMPEDED BY THE RAVAGES OF HEAVY STORMS. THE TROOPS ARE SEEN STRAGGLING THROUGH A WRECKED VILLAGE.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



RUINS OF PAPEETE, TAHITI ISLANDS, OWNED BY THE FRENCH AND CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



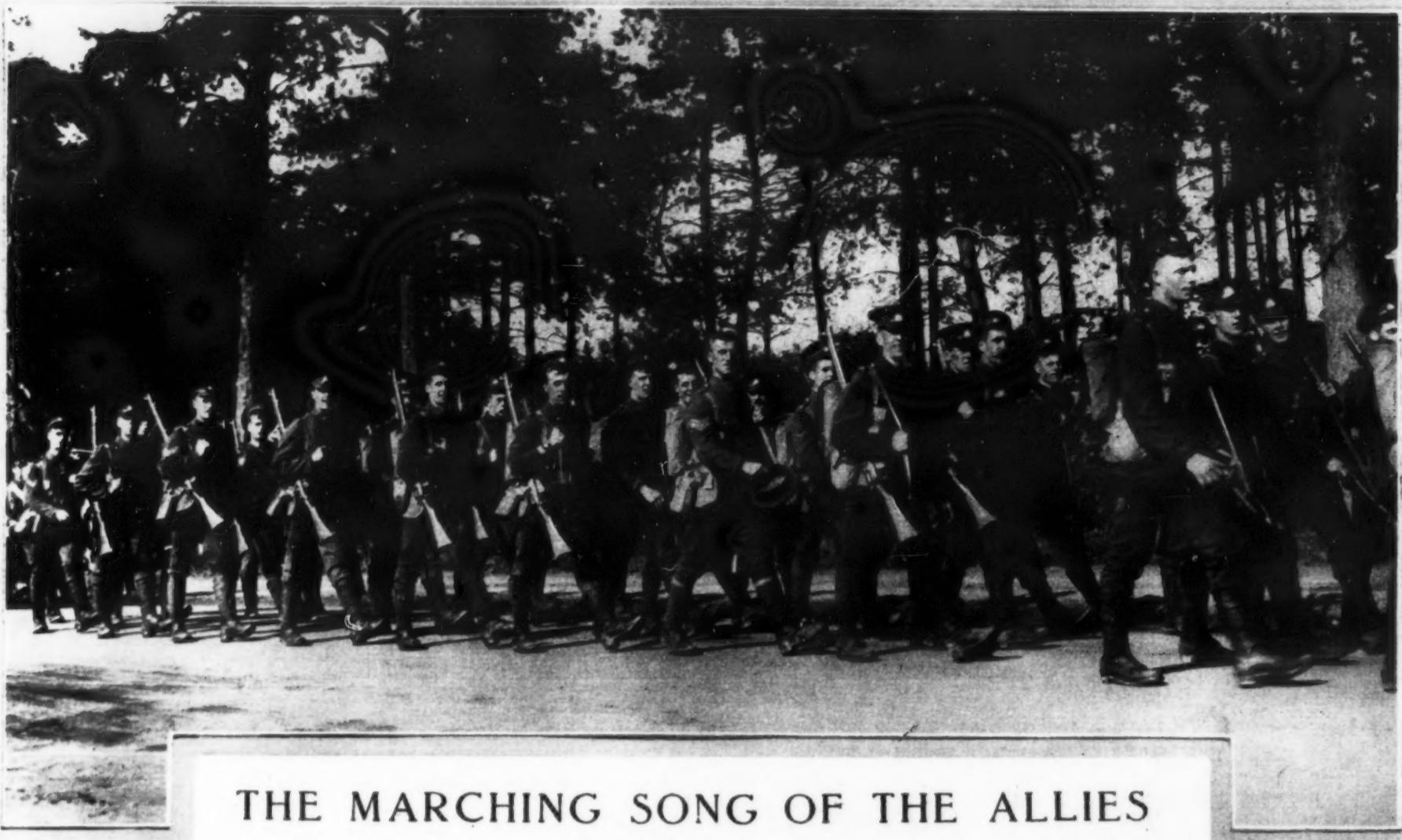
A BELGIAN SMOKES A CIGARETTE WHILE FIRING AT THE GERMANS ACROSS THE SCHELDT NEAR TERMONDE
(Photo (C) by American Press Assoc.)



A COMPANY OF FRENCH INFANTRY SURPRISED AND DECIMATED IN A WOOD NEAR PERONNE
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A DEAD GERMAN WHO FELL IN THE SAME FOREST AT CLERY, NEAR PERONNE
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



THE MARCHING SONG OF THE ALLIES

"It's a long, long way to Tipperary"

Written and Composed by
JACK JUDGE and HARRY WILLIAMS

Chorus

It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go; It's a
long way to Tipperary, To the sweetest
girl I know! Good-bye Picca-dil-ly,
Fare-well Leices-ter Square, It's a long, long
way to Tipperary, But my heart's right there."

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(Photo from a Kodak negative.)





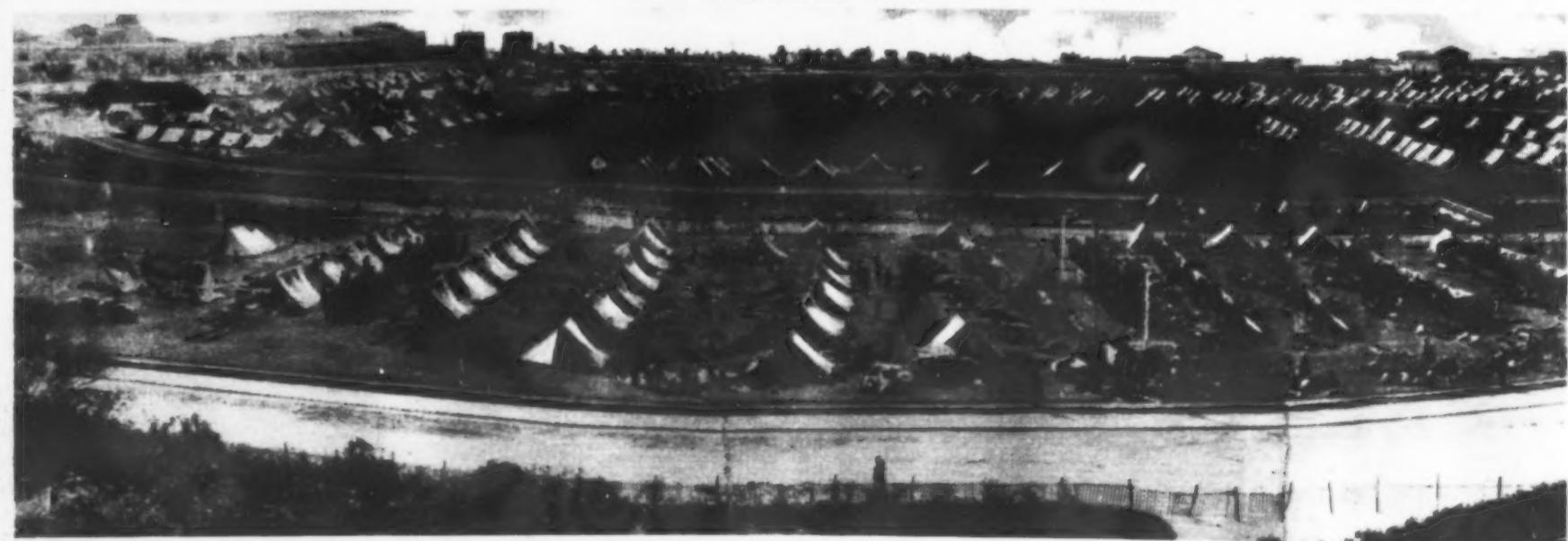
A FRENCH PATROL SCREENED BY A STONE WALL. THE SMOKE CLOUD TO THE RIGHT IS A BURSTING SHRAPNEL SHELL.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



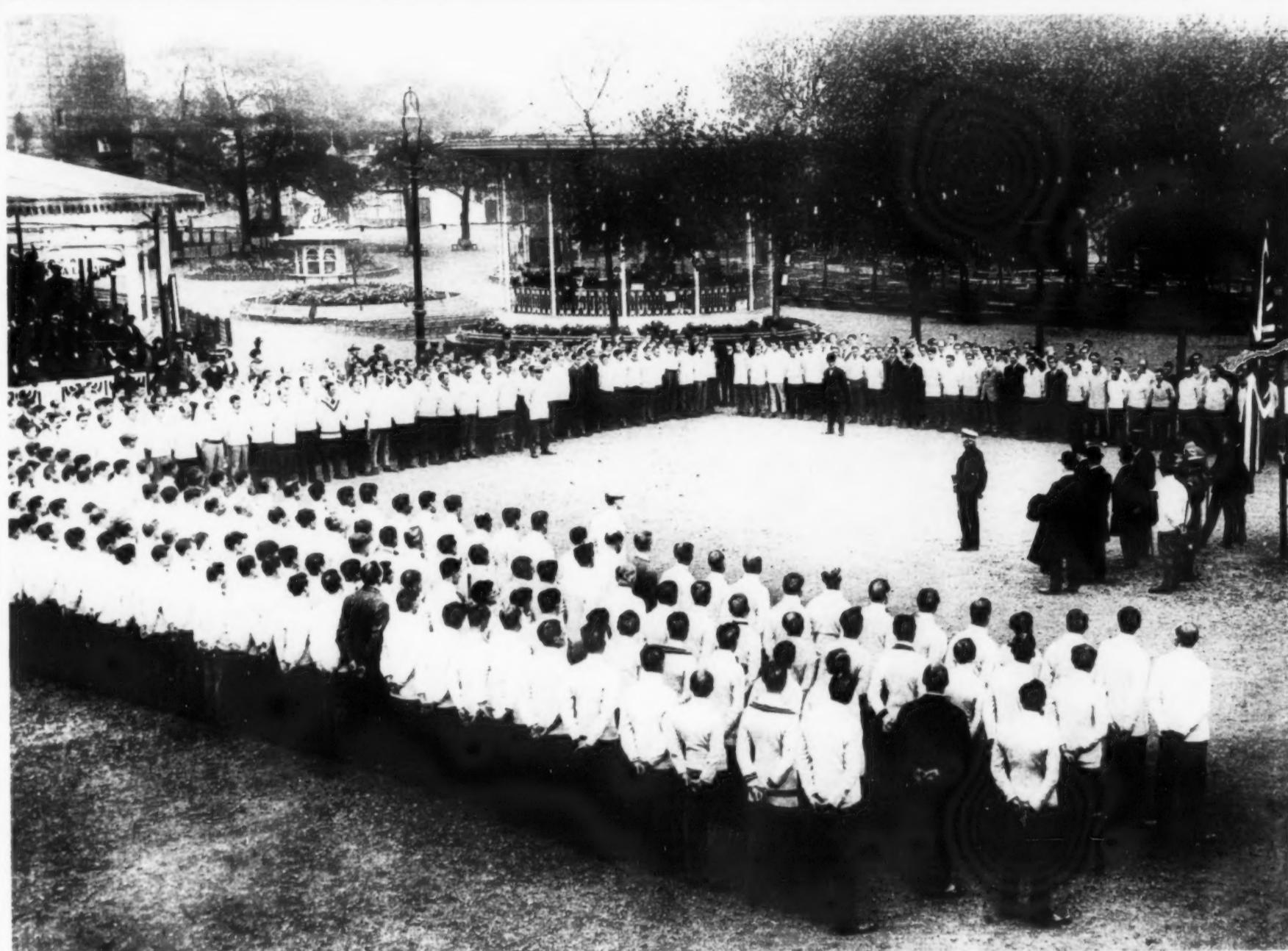
FLEEING BELGIANS WAITING FOR A TRAIN AT QUATRECHT STATION NEAR ALOST.

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ALLIES ENCAMPED IN FRANCE.

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



THE UNITED ARTS FORCE FOR BRITISH HOME DEFENSE INCLUDES MANY OF ENGLAND'S FOREMOST PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ACTORS AND JOURNALISTS.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



A 12-year-old Algerian Who Is Serving in the French Lines Near Arras.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



An Aged Woman Among the Refugees That Fled Into Antwerp.

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

"THE CEMETERY OF ST. PRIVA



COMPLETELY SURROUNDED IN THE CENTRE OF THE VILLAGE THE FRENCH MADE THEIR LAST EFFORT ON JUNE 20, 1870. 10,400 MEN AND ON THE FOLLOWING DAY KING WILLIAM TELEGRAPHED TO QUEEN VICTORIA THAT THEY HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

(Reproduced by Courtesy of M

L WAR EXTRA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914

RIVAT," by Alphonse Marie de Neuville



LAST EFFORT OF DEFENSE IN THIS CHURCHYARD, AUGUST 18, 1870. THE VICTORIOUS PRUSSIANS LOST
TO QUEEN AUGUSTA: "MY GUARD HAS FOUND ITS TOMB BEFORE ST. PRIVAT."

Courtesy of Manzi Joyant & Co.



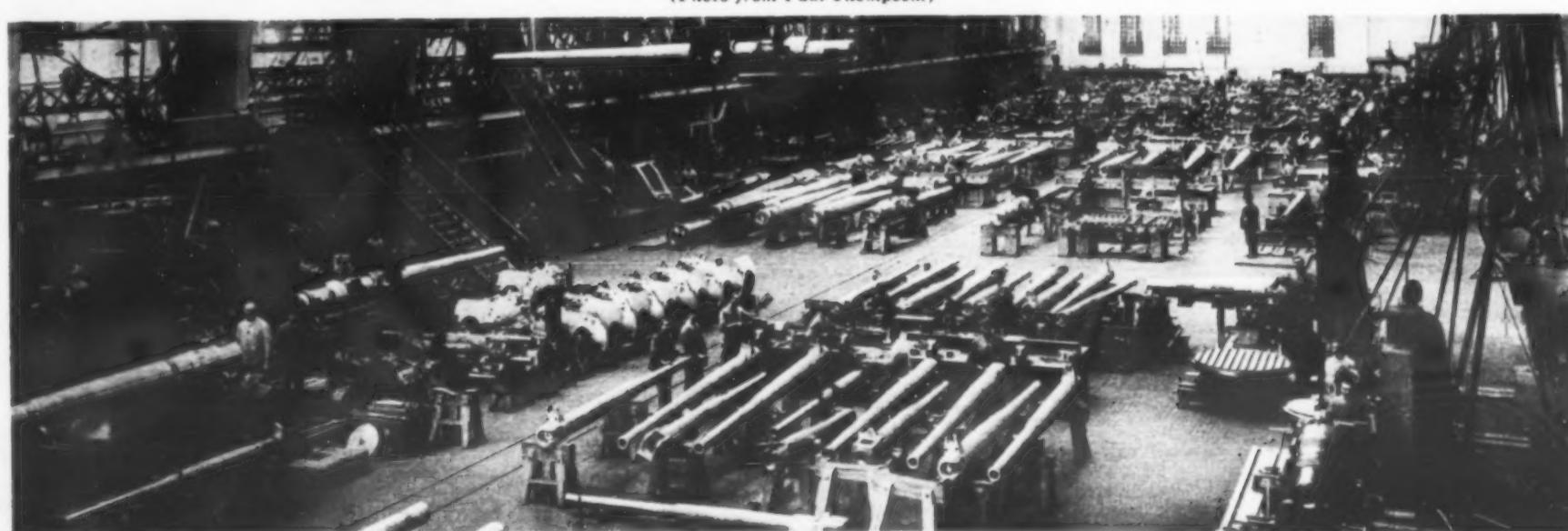
NATIVE BRITISH TROOPS LEAVING INDIA TO JOIN THE ALLIES' LINES IN FRANCE.

(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



A CIVILIAN GUIDING A PATROL OF ZOUAVES IN THE FOREST OF LAIGNE DURING THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



WHERE MODERN BATTLES ARE REALLY FOUGHT.
A View of the Krupp Works Where the Famous German Guns Are Made.

(Photo from Brown Brothers.)



A BRITISH MACHINE GUN USED BY THE INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN MILITARY EFFICIENCY IS THE COMMISSARIAT.
THIS GERMAN FIELD BAKERY INCLUDES TEN PORTABLE OVENS.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



A CRACK CAVALRY REGIMENT FROM FRENCH MOROCCO STARTING FOR THE FRONT.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



BELGIAN RED CROSS SEARCHERS FIND A WOUNDED INFANTRYMAN ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF LABEKKE.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



Pontoon Bridge Across the Scheldt Over Which Thousands Fled from Antwerp. The Family of U. S. Consul Diederich Were Four Hours in the Crush Crossing the River.

(Photo (C) by Edwin F. Weigle.)



Count Zeppelin (on the Right) Talking with Count Haessler. Zeppelin Is Said to Have Refused High Honors from the Kaiser Till His Dirigibles Cross the Channel.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



RUINS IN THE MARCHE AUX SOULIERS, ANTWERP. THE TOWER IS THE BEGUIN PRISON.
(Photo C) by Underwood & Underwood.



THE SMOKING RUINS OF THE TOWN OF ALBERT, BOMBARDED BY THE GERMANS.



HORSE KILLED BY A BOMB IN THE RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE, PARIS, OCTOBER ELEVENTH
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



NOONDAY REST OF A DETACHMENT OF FRENCH INFANTRY IN A SMALL TOWN NEAR THE FRONT.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



ADRIAN C. DUFF, AN AMERICAN PRESS REPRESENTATIVE, SHOWING HIS PASSPORT TO A FRENCH CUIRASSIER

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



ALGERIAN SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH ARRAS, AN IMPORTANT POINT IN THE ALLIES' LINE.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



Wounded Soldiers Compelled to Leave the Hospital
at Antwerp During the Bombardment.
(Photo from The Daily Mirror. (C) 1914 by The New York Times.)



A Wall in Mulhausen in Alsace-Lorraine Riddled With
Bullets During a Street Battle.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



FRENCH MARINES PASSING THROUGH GHENT ON THEIR WAY TO THE LINES AT ANTWERP.

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



Two German Infantrymen Darning
Their Own Socks.

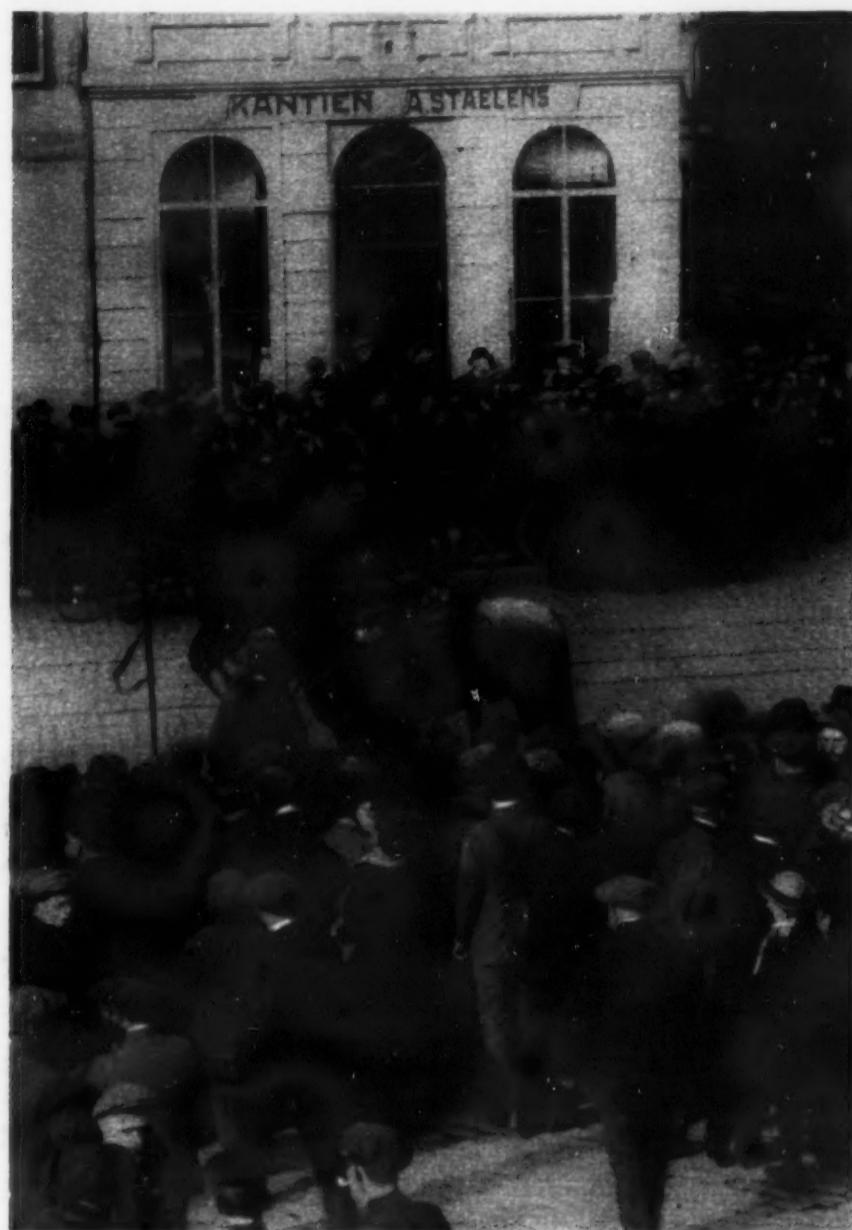
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



Battle Flags Captured from the Germans
Displayed in Paris.



Refugees from Antwerp Arrive at Puttee on the
Belgian-Dutch Frontier.



Citizens of Ghent Watch the Soldiers During the
German Occupation of the Town.



French Prisoners in the Huge Camp at
Friedrichsfeldt near Wesel.
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



The Hereditary Grand Duke Nicholas, the Kaiser's
Youngest Officer, Reported Wounded.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



THE INDIAN TROOPS STARTING FOR THE FRONT BESIDE THEIR NEW COMRADES.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



Wounded British Marine Retiring From the Outer
Trenches at Lierre, near Antwerp.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A Ruined Home in Rheims. Note the Bed
Hanging from the Floor Beam.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

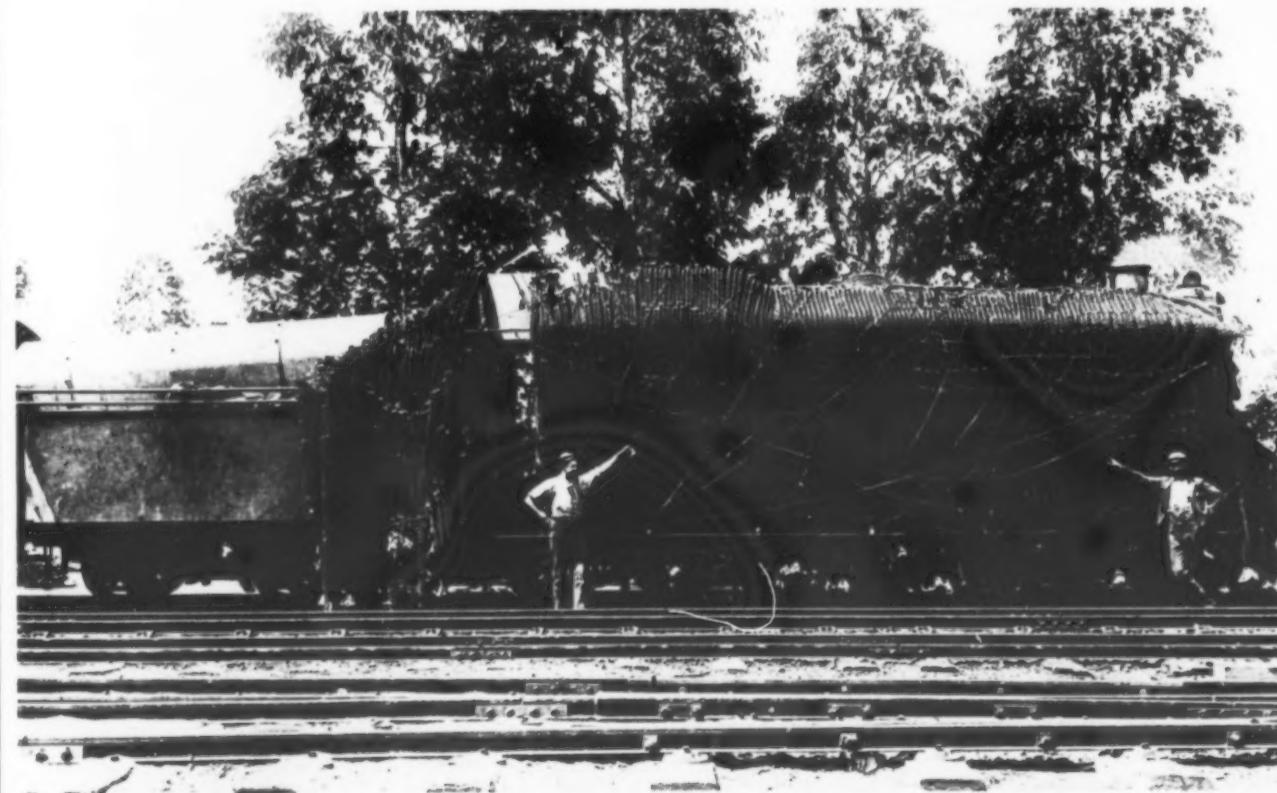


GERMAN SOLDIERS OF THE SEA BATTALION MAKING CAMP AT TSING-TAU.



JAPANESE TROOPS IN NORTH CHINA PREPARING FOR THE ADVANCE ON TSING-TAU.

(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



ARMORED TRAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA USED BY THE BRITISH IN TRANSPORTING AMMUNITION.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

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A BELGIAN INFANTRY COLUMN
The Footsore Soldiers Look With Envy at



COLUMN RETREATING TO GHENT.
at More Fortunate Comrades Who Get a Lift.